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ZERI I POPULLIT REPORTS DISTRICT AWP CONFERENCES

AU032133 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 25 September publishes on page two a 1,300-word report by Albert Shala on the proccedings of the 25th AWP Conference in Kruje District, held 22-23 September. Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended the proceedings as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference elected new, unnamed officials of the district's AWP Committee and reelected Xhelil Gjoini as first secretary.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 27 September publishes on page two a 1,500-word report on the proceedings of the 24th AWP conference in Sarande District, held 25-26 September. The conference was attended by Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. It elected the new leading organs of the district's AWP committee and delegates to the Ninth AWP Congress; names of specific individuals were not given. Qemal Bregasi was reelected first secretary.

The same newspaper carries, also on page two, reports on the AWP conferences held in Diber and Gramsh districts, held respectively on 24-25 September and 25 September. Petro Dode, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference in Diber, and Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference in Gramsh as AWP Central Committee delegates. Faik Kopace and Rrapush Meta were both reelected as first secretaries in Diber and Gramsh districts, respectively.

ZERI I POPULLIT of 28 September publishes, also on page two, three separate reports on AWP conference held in the districts of Vlore, held on 26-27 September; Puke, held on 25-26 September; and Tropoje, held "recently." The Vlore District AWP conference was attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Enver Halili was reelected as first secretary of the district's AWP committee. The Puke District conference, which reelected Ibrahim Hamza as first secretary, was attended by Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member. In Tropoje District, the AWP conference was attended by Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary; the conference reelected Rakip Balla as first secretary.

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian of 30 September publishes on page one a 750-word unattributed report on the proceedings of the 24th AWP conference in Berat District, attended by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The report states that Halil Hasko was reelected first secretary of the Berat District AWP Committee.

Further Details

AU071153 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 2, 4, and 5 October, carres on page two of each issue, three 1,500-word reports each day on the proceedings of district AWP Conferences.

On 2 October the paper carries a report by Kostaq Duka on the 25th AWP Conference in Korce District, held "recently". Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Dhimiter Petro as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Frano Cako on the 25th AWP conference is Mat District, held "recently." Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Zylyftar Dyrmishi as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Roland Musta on the 24th AWP conference Permet District, held on 26-27 September. Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference as the delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Sulejman Pepa as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 3 October carries a report by Sedat Braja on the 25th AWP conference in Gjirokaster District, held on 26-27 September. Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Manxhar Binaj as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Thimi Nika on the 26th AWP conference in Elbasan District, held on 27-28 September. Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Xhemal Dymylja as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

The same paper carries a report by Halil Bucpapaj on the 24th AWP conference in Kukes District, held "recently." Sotir Kocollari, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Miti Nito as first secretary of the AWP District Committee.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 5 October carries a report by Bardhyl Minxhozi on the 24th AWP Conference in Mirdite District. Jashar Menzelxhiu, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Gjela Biba as first secretary of the AWP District Committee. The same paper carries a report by Bashkimi Koci on the 24th AWP conference in Skrapar District, held on 27-28 September. Themie Thomai, AWP Central Committee member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Elmaz Puto as first secretary of the AWP District Committee. The same paper carries a report by Thanas Dino on the 24th AWP conference in Tepelene District. Nimet Cani, AWP Central Committee candidate member, attended the conference as delegate of the AWP Central Committee. The conference reelected Skender Kuci as first secretary of the AWP district committee.

TIRANA DISTRICT REPORTS ECONOMIC SUCCESSES

AU041445 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tirana, October 4 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central committee of the party Comrade Ramiz Alia has received a letter from the 24th party conference of Tirana District, through which they inform him with great joy of the overfulfilment of the plan of maize production, thus realising the annual plan of bread grains. With great joy we inform you that the working people of agriculture of Tirana District have realised the annual plan of the production of bread grains through the overfulfilment of the plan of maize production by 12 per cent. This success is added to the realisation in time and with quality of the plan of the production of beans and tobacco, the production of meat and vegetables, etc. In most of agricultural economies or special plots a yield of 130 quintals per hectare has been taken. Some of them delivered 1000 quintals of maize over the plan. Along with the cooperativists, thousands of voluntaries from the city worked on this important front. This year we undertook a bold initiative which influenced on the realisation of the plan in general: the great action to increase effectiveness, to give to the budget 85 million leks over the plan. This and to have an accumulation of 80 million leks over the plan. This pledge, whose time limit was the end of this year, has been carried out 3 months ahead of time. The 9 month plan of industrial production is realised 102.5 per cent, thus the pledge to ensure 46 million leks over the annual plan is already realised. The volume of transport was realised in ton/goods 107.9 per cent and ton/km 104 per cent, export 102.5 per cent, public services 102 per cent, etc.

'CONTRADICTIONS' IN PREPARATION FOR REYKJAVIK

AU080753 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Oct 86 p 4

[Capitan Ivan Genov article: "Contradictory Impressions on the Preparations for Reykjavik in the United States," from the "Weekly International Review"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Approximately 1,000 journalists are expected to arrive in Reykjavik to report on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. There will be even more of their colleagues who will comment on the event from their own work places. This trememdous interest in the event is fully justified. The millions-strong world public expects the dialogue on the most important questions of our epoch -- the questions of war and peace -- to produce a real opportunity for an improvement in the world situation.

The consistent, peaceloving policy, as well as the wide-ranging, anti-nuclear initiatives of the Soviet Union show that the USSR is going to this meeting fully prepared for a constructive dialogue. However, the impression of the political baggage that is being prepared in Washington prior to the departure for this long trip to Iceland -- an exotic, far-off country of icebergs, geysers, and volcanoes -- is somewhat different, and even controversial.

On the same days that the news about the forthcoming meeting was spread throughout the world, a new nuclear test was carried out in the United States -- under the name of "Labquark". This was the 21st test since the announcement of the USSR unilateral moratorium on all test explosions -- and a new test with the ASAT anti-satellite system was also performed. The first 15 of the most recent U.S. strategic B-1B bombers were stationed at the Dies [spelling as transliterated] base, in Texas. It was announced that in the future the flights of space ships of the "shuttle" system will be primarily used for military purposes. The "cut" budget of the Pentagon was fixed, amounting to the astronomical figure of $291.1 [as published] billion. The first group of U.S. military personnel from the United States has arrived in the Netherlands, namely in Woonsdrecht [spelling as transliterated] to prepare the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on the Netherlands' territory. Such news, selected from the information flood, testify that people in the United States not only fail to slow down, but on the contrary, are accelerating the speed in developing the "star wars" program, as well as the program on the deployment of new offensive weapons -- both strategic arms and medium range ones.

What is the purpose of such militarist outburst on the eve of an event that people await in the hope that they will not be deceived in their hopes for a better and more secure world? Obviously, this is again the old and painfully notorious demonstration of strength. After the news about the meeting was reported, certain Western political observers and commentators hastened to explain it as a "concession" to the USSR and complained that Washington did not demonstrate enough "firmness."

This stand is wrong in its very essence. To talk about "winners" and "losers" in a meeting that maps out real possibilities for a businesslike discussion on universal human problems is, "mildly put," a provocation against common sense. The same applies to the position of strength used in diplomacy and in major policy. Such attitudes are outdated since the early days of Truman, who tried to "scare" Stalin with the atomic bomb.

Nevertheless, the concern about the illogical and unbalanced actions of the United States is alleviated to a certain extent thanks to the well-balanced and strong position of the USSR -- everything for the sake of peace. This position inspires us with optimism. [passage omitted]

SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR WITH U.S. OPENS IN SOFIA

AU081258 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The application of the results of scientific research in practice: This is the subject of the first Bulgarian-U.S. seminar which commenced its work today in the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia and will continue until 16 October. Our reporter Ilyana Konstantinova informs us about this morning's session.

[Begin recording] The aim of the bilateral scientific meeting is to discuss topical questions of mutual interest in the fields of the management of science, computer technology, bioengineering, and forestry management. Prominent scientists and economic figures from both countries are taking part in the seminar, which is organized by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. The first session is being chaired by Academician Blagovest Sendov, chairman of the Committee for Science and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, in opening the dialogue, pointed out that the specifics of the questions being discussed at the contemporary stage of scientific development and, specially, under the psychological difficulties, are the same for different countries at the contemporary rate of application in practice.

[Announcer] The program, as far as I am informed, envisages lectures and working meetings?

[Kontantinova] Yes, and the first lecture was delivered by Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies. The lecture was devoted to Bulgaria's economic development during the past 42 years. He reviewed our experience in scientific research activity in the various Bulgarian institutes and units and their connection with practice. Concrete examples show good results from the Bulgarian-U.S. scientific studies already set up in certain directions, as well as prospects for further cooperation. Melvyn Levitsky, the U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, is taking part in the seminar. [end recording]

ATANASOV RECEIVES USSR AUTOMOTIVE MINISTER

AU081932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Viktor Polyakov, USSR minister of automotive industry. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council.

ATANASOV RECEIVES INDIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU081700 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Gurdial Singh Dhillon, India's minister of agriculture and rural reconstruction and chairman of the Indian part of the joint Bulgarian-Indian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ognyan Dynov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV GREET GDR LEADERS ON HOLIDAY

AU080610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 86 P 1

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers -- date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the Bulgarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, the fraternal GDR people, and to you, dear comrades, the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the establishment of the first German workers' and peasants' state in your history.

The coming into existence of the GDR on 7 October 1949 was an event of everlasting significance for your country and represented a turning point in the history of Europe. For the first time, as a result of the defeat of Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Army, it became possible to implement the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin on German territory; for the first time there was an opportunity to fulfill the legacy of numerous generations of German revolutionaries in your country.

Under the leadership of the SED -- the Marxist-Leninist vanguard -- the GDR achieved remarkable successes in building socialist society; within a short period of history, it attained and is presently enjoying a high, international prestige. The 11th SED Congress mapped out new future prospects for the dynamic development of your country in united formation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member countries.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples are constantly developing and further expanding on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty signed on 14 September 1977.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of your national holiday, we beg you to accept the most sincere congratulations for new successes in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, for the prosperity of the fraternal GDR people, for lasting peace, and for social progress throughout the world.

HUNGARIAN HAMORI-LED YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU081952 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Communist Youth Union of hungrary headed by Mr Csaba Hamori, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party and first secretary of the CC of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, started its visit to this country.

At the meeting with the secretariat of the Young Communist League Mr Csaba Hamori and Mr Andrey Bundzhulov, first secretary of the CC of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, expressed their mutual satisfaction with the cooperation between the two youth organizations and the desire for its further deepening and widening.

The complete understanding on the problems of youth and the similarity in the ways for their solution are a good basis for the cooperation.

The two sides exchanged information of the activity and tasks of the two organizations, as well as of their preparation for the forthcoming session of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in November in Budapest.

Mr Andrey Bundzhulov and Mr Csaba Hamori voiced their support to the proposal Pyongyang to host the World Festival of Youth and Students.

Received By Aleksandrov

AU082118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] On 8 October Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov received Csada Hamori, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Youth league. At the talks a high evaluation was given to he cooperation between the Dimitrov Komsomol and the Hungarian Communist Youth League in strengthening and expanding the friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of our countries.

ZHIVKOV MEETS SOFIA CITY LEADERS, TOURS PLANTS

AU021925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The fulfillment of the plan for Sofia's socioeconomic development this year was examined at a meeting held by Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the bureau of the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council. Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, spoke about the work of the BCP committees and organizations, state organs, and labor collectives in the capital.

In his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelt on the need for a new concept of Sofia's devlopment and the utilization of new approaches and methods to solve the problems.

After the meeting, the party and state leader visited the metal-cutting machines combine. He acquainted himself with our first automated flexible production system and with the system which manufactures asymetrical body parts and toured the computer center. The business-like working meetings held by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in the capital ended with a visit to the Nikola Vaptsarov mill combine, which is at a world technical level and has great capacities at its disposal for in-depth grain processing.

BCP COMMITTEE ON PUNISHMENTS, REHABILITATIONS

AU021351 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Gencho Boshnakov report: "The Pure Name of the Communist"]

[Text] a regular session of the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission was held yesterday. It was chaired by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the commission. The session discussed petitions and objections from punished party members. The party membership of 10 people was restored, while the punishments of two other members were amended to milder ones, and the petitions of three other members were not accepted.

Prolonged work is coming to an end, work that will bring out the truth regarding the punishments of certain party functionaries who were closely linked to the BPC's struggles against fascism and capitalism, people who, because of the concurrence of different circumstances, had suffered numerous misfortunes in their lives.

Ivan Garvanov, for example, has been rehabilitated. He was a distinguished leader and functionary of the Pernik BCP Organization during the 1932-44 period, who worked in the underground and was sentenced to death, and who perished in a skirmish with the police on his way to his partisan detachment, but who until this day was marked by the stigma of being an undisciplined party member and an agent-provocateur. Following the additional information collected, including the testimonies of his comrades in arms, who were his close friends, it was ascertained that the suspicions to which he was subjected, and which, for understandable reasons, it was difficult to corroborate in those "hot" days of life and death struggle against fascism and capitalism, were unfounded. On the basis of the decision adopted yesterday by the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing commission, the bureau declared that the decision of the Bulgarian Workers Party (Communist) Control Commission of 1948 was correct, and that there is no proof that Ivan Garvanov was an agent-provocateur. The bureau also confirms the decision of the BCP Okrug Committee in Pernik of 1973, which defined him as a loyal, consistent, and devoted Communist, who sacrificed his whole adult life to the party and did everything within his power for the victory of the party cause. The Bureau commits itself to clearing Garvanov's party records from all slanderous accusations and data, which do not reflect the truth about his life and revolutionary-communist activities.

Certain topical problems were also discussed at yesterday's session. Attention was paid to the fact that the competent organs do not always do their duty based on the BCP Statute, thoroughly and conscientiously analyzing the social origins and background, as well as the qualities of the candidates for party membership, for whom they are the guarantors, and fail to fully and accurately include such facts in their recommendations. Criteria for stricter party responsibility will be applied in the future in this respect, and greater exactingness will be displayed toward those cadres who fail to implement the party decisions with creative spirit, consistency, and thoroughness, as well as toward those who fail to accomplish the assignments entrusted to them in connection with the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

BCP IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR HELD IN SOFIA

AU032058 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A 3-day seminar in which leading ideological cadres participated, was held in Sofia. The seminar was organized by the BCP Central Committee. Lectures were given by the most responsible party and state figures, who examined in depth and great detail the ideological problems and aspects stemming from the postulations and decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the subsequent developments concerning a qualitatively new growth in the economy.

Questions were discussed relating to the increasing role of the party's ideological work at the current stage, the improvement of party-organizational activity, and increasing the responsibility of party organs and organizations. Special attention was paid to the party's economic policy under the conditions of the requirements for the accelerated introduction of the achievements of modern scientific and technical progress, as well as to further improvements in the social direction.

ARMY OFFICIAL ON PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

AU061346 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Colonel Rangel Zlatkov and Captain Stefan Shopov: "Party Organizational Work -- On Modern Level"]

[Excerpts] Plovdiv, 29 September, (telephone report from our special reporters) -- A meeting of the organizational workers of the Bulgarian People's Army has taken place in Plovdiv. Its goal was to further clarify the tasks of the political organs in the qualitative reorganization of party organizational work according to the high requirements of the 13th BCP Congress. Major General Petur Iliev, deputy chairman of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, read a report entitled: "The Tasks of the Political Organs in Qualitatively Reorganizing the Party Organizational Work." He analyzed the state of the issues and tasks under consideration on a broad political and practical foundation, in a well-grounded, principled, and competent manner. Especially important problems were reviewed whose successful solution would significantly contribute to further enriching, diversifying, and making more effective the multiple forms, means, and methods in the work of the political organs and party organizations of the Bulgarian People's Army. The concrete analyisis of what has been done until now appealed to the participants. The approach, included in the analysis, confirms the truth about the need to know the real state of matters. Concerned statements were made about further improving the work of the political organs, party committees, and primary party organizations in increasing and ensuring the vanguard roll of the communists.

Exceptionally useful evaluations were voiced of the work for increasing the party strictness and improving the qualitative and social composition of the organizations with a view to strengthening the party nuclei in those units that have especially great obligations in increasing soldiers' combat readiness and political education.

The report devoted much space to reorganizing the activity of the primary party organizations. Many positive and weak aspects were pointed out. The goal is to increase the influence of the Army primary organizations to improving the combat readiness and ability of units. Every party organization must live amidst a constant search of new ways of improving its work.

The work with the cadres is an exceptionally important aspect of the qualitative reorganization of party-organizational work. A broad place was devoted to this issue, especially in everything connected with the party organization's role and their being led by the political organs. The main thing now is the reconstruction in practice of the work of all units on whom the state of the party-organizational work in the military detachments depends, by eliminating certain essential weaknesses, which were concretely pointed out. Against this background, the obligations of the instructors on party-organizational matters emerge with a special force. The workday of these instructors must begin and end at the party organizations. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFRICA -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Environmental Protection and Reproduction Commission under the National Assembly, has returned from its visit to Angola and Mozambique. The delegation was met by Milena Stamboliyska, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

PRC PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BRATISLAVA

LD081342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress [NPC], led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, which is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, arrived in Bratislava today. It is accompanied by Dalibor Hanes, chairman [as heard] of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations. Following their arrival by air, the members of the Chinese parliamentary delegation and their entourage departed for the Square of the Slovak National Uprising where they laid a wreath, thus paying homage to the heroes of the national liberation and antifascist struggle of the Czechoslovak people.

Received By Salgovic

LD082051 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The NPC delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of its Standing Committee, is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The delegation was received in Bratislava today by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council. He informed the Chinese guests about the place the Slovak National Council has in the political system and about economic and social developments in Slovakia. He also spoke about the current tense international situation, and welcomed the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. Liao Hensheng praised the great changes and successes achieved by the Slovak people over the years in building socialism. He pointed out that China holds an optimistic view on the preservation of peace in the world. Both sides then informed one another about concrete forms and methods of activity of their representative organs. Viliam Salgovic gave a special lunch in honor of the Chinese delegation.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE UNIONS WITH USSR

LD080952 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Vitaliy Sologub, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium member of the AUCCTU, and chairman of the Ukrainian Republican Council of Trade Unions. The two representatives briefed each other on the activities and tasks of the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions, on their share in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and on questions of mutual cooperation between the two trade union organizations. Karel Hoffmann presented to Vitaliy Sologub a commemorative medal of Antonin Zapotocky with a ribbon for his personal contribution to the development of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS PRAGUE

LD081640 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- Problems and prospects of development of economic cooperation and trade between Czechoslovakia and Poland were discussed by the Foreign trade ministers Bohumil Urban of Czechoslovakia and Andrzej Wojcik of Poland who ends today his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

While reviewing bilateral trade in the 1981-85 period, the ministers underlined its dynamic development in the last three years of the five-year plan period when an annual average 17-per cent growth was registered, and machinery and equipment continued to account for 73 per cent of mutual deliveries.

Later in the day, the Polish foreign trade minister had talks with Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Planning Commission Svatopluk Topac. They exchanged information about the planned changes in their management systems.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081353 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to GDR"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as in our own name, we send you, the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, and all people of the GDR ardent comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on your fatherland's national holiday.

The emergence of the GDR after the defeat of Hitlerite fascism in World War II opened the path toward establishing, for the first time in history, a state of workers and peasants on German soil that is now developing the glorious traditions of the German revolutionary workers movement.

We in the CSSR sincerely respect the significant successes that are being achieved by the GDR people under the SED's leadership in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The foundations of successful progress lie in the party's principled policy, in the working people's creative initiative and resolve, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

The GDR is making a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and toward deepening their mutual cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Its active share in the joint struggle to preserve world peace and avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and to achieve social progress in the world, has won it high international authority and wide recognition.

We are convinced that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation betwee our parties, socialist states, and nations will continue to develop successfully a to deepen on the well-tried principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

On this significant day we wish you, dear comrades, and all Communists and people of the GDR many further successes in the fulfillment of the demanding tasks set by the 11th SED Congress.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the People's Chamber, a congratulatory telegram on the GDR's national holiday.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the GDR National Front.

The Central Trade Union Council sent a congratulatory telegram to the FDBG on the occasion of the GDR's national holiday.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, a congratulatory telegram on his country's national holiday.

The Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union sent the FDJ a greetings telegram.

DAILY REPORTS JAKES ACTIVITIES IN BONN

AU081351 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

["(KU)"-signed Bonn dispatch: "Useful Talks"]

[Text] Bonn -- Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, visited Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, the FRG's most industrial federal province, in Duesseldorf, which is the seat of the provincial government, on 6 October. J. Rau is simultaneously deputy chairman of the SPD and this party's candidate for the office of Federal Chancellor.

Their exchange of views concerned political and economic issues that stand in the forefront of attention of both parties and countries. On the same day Comrade Milos Jakes met Wolfgang Roth, member of the SPD leadership. In the afternoon Comrade Jakes inspected the Friedrich Engels Museum in Wuppertal. In that industrial city Comrade Jakes also visited the Hemscheidt plant, which produces mining supports which have also been delivered to the CSSR since 1970.

In the evening Comrade Jakes was received at the headquarters of West German provincial bank WLB. Juergen Senger, member of the banks' board, briefed him on topical economic and financial-political issues. After that the WLB bank's management and the FRG-CSSR society, headed by its chairman, John van Nes Ziegler, gave a dinner in the guest's honor.

During his stay in the FRG, Comrade M. Jakes in accompanied by Zbynek Sojak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's economic department; and Dusan Spacil, Czechoslovak ambassador in Bonn. The talks on economic issues were also attended by representatives of the Czechoslovak trade section of the CSSR representative office in the FRG.

BULGARIAN CONTROL COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD061253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Committee for State and People's Control headed by Stoyan Stoyanov, vice chairman of the committee, arrived in Prague today for a 4-day working visit.

The delegation was received at the start of their talks by Frantisek Ondrich, minister chairman of the CSSR People's Control Commission. The Bulgarian guests will brief themselves about the status of people's control in Czechoslovakia, the orientation of the system of control authorities after the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about measures being prepared concerning control of the rapid application of scientific and technological findings in practice, the push for higher quality, and the intensification and raising of the effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy.

HUSAK, SYRIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TREATY MESSAGES

LD082121 Prague CTK in English 1736 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria have exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Gustav Husak's message stressed the importance of the treaty for intensifying cooperation and solidarity of the two countries in the campaign for strengthening international security and for a just settlement of the Middle East problems.

OFFICIAL LOOKS AT UPCOMING WPC MEETING

LD082303 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Prague Oct 8 (CTK) -- "The Czechoslovak delegation will go to Copenhagen with great experience from the Prague world assembly for peace and life, against nuclear war", chairman of the Czechoslovak preparatory committee and Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front Tomas Travnicek has told CTK.

In connection with the World Peace Congress to be held in Copenhagen from October 15 to 19, he said it has an agenda very similar to that of the Prague assembly. In seven centres, the congress will proceed from themes proposed by the U.N. on the occasion of the International Year of Peace. Special forums will deal with the key questions of the latest proposals presented by the socialist countries in the United Nations. The agenda will also include meetings of representatives of various professions such as clergymen, scientists, physicians, trade unionists, members of parliaments, organizations of women and youth.

This wide spectrum promises a very open dialogue on all vitally important questions of the present world, Tomas Travnicek said.

He further stressed that must as there exist sincere fighters for peace on our planet, there exist forces opposed to peaceful competition and coexistence of states with different social systems. These forces will surely try to harm the course of the world congress. "I am convinced that these attempts will be isolated and that the overwhelming majority of participants will arrive at the congress with the good will to seek a common path and to jointly struggle for the noble idea of life on this planet without nuclear weapons...after all, the congress will take place in a very interesting atmosphere: It will be held immediately after Comrade Gorbachev's meeting with U.S. President Reagan." The Reykjavik meeting is, inter alia, the result of the pressure of the peace forces, an activity initiated by the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev, the Czechoslovak representative said.

HUSAK, OTHERS ADDRESS MILITARY GROUP ON ARMY DAY

LD062208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received at Prague Castle a delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, to mark Czechoslovak People's Army Day and the 42d anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. Present at the reception were CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; Candidate Presidium members of the party Central Committee Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, and Frantisek Pitra; party Central Committee Secretariat members Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; and Chairman of the Party Central Control and Auditing Committee Jaroslav Hajn.

Comrade Vaclavik emphasized the great importance of the Kukla tradition for our Army at present. He emphasized the effort of its members, currently concentrated on consistently fulfilling the tasks that were set to them by 17th CPCZ Congress. Main attention is concentrated particularly on improving the quality of training and education, the standard of managerial and organizational work, reinforcing a moral-political state, and discipline.

Comrade Vaclavik thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, Czechoslovak Government, and Comrade Husak personally for the attention devoted to the needs of the army and securing favorable conditions for strengthening its political and combat readiness. He assured him that the Czechoslovak People's Army would do its utmost to fulfill responsibly its tasks.

Comrade Gustav Husak greeted the participants in the meeting and congratulated the members of our Army on Czechoslovak People's Army Day that brings back the memory of the heroic fights at Dukla, with which the direct liberation of our homeland began. He stressed that the enormous sacrifices by Soviet and Czechoslovak soldiers in the fight against facism will never be forgotten. Friendship and alliance between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR, born in the joint fight for freedom, was proven fully by more than 40 years as a reliable basis for our homeland and the peaceful life of our peoples. It represents a permanent orientation of our foreign policy that fits their vital interests, the needs of our times, and the prospects of our future, emphasized Comrade Husak.

Comrade Husak went on to say that the lessons taught by World War II acquire now, during the stormy development of science and technology which has brought about weapons of mass destruction, exceptional efficiency and particular urgency. The most important thing is to utilize in time all the possibilities to avert a new nuclear threat and preserve peace. It ensues for all the states -- regardless of their social system -- that they should contribute toward halting the arms race beginning with practical measures toward disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

From these new viewpoints, from the deep conviction that the settlement of relations between states and nations could not be achieved by arms but only by peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition [soutezeni], proceeds the enormous peaceful effort to implement the far-reaching peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. Their proposals are ever more reacted to and suppported by the world's progressive democratic forces and by an ever growing number of realistic thinking representatives from governmental circles in the West.

The results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare also demonstrate the growing international support for the effort to achieve disarmament. Due to this, Comrade Husak went on to say, some positive indications have started to appear international development: progress in unfolding a political dialogue and prospects for tackling some urgent issues. For example, the Stockholm conference on measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe showed that with good will, it is possible to attain beneficial results acceptable to both sides. He pointed out, however, that in the key issues, progress has so far not been reached.

On behalf of Czechoslovakia Comrade Husak welcomed the agreement on the meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik. He expressed hope that this meeting would provide an impetus for attaining progress, particularly in talks on the issues of limiting nuclear armaments and disarmament.

Comrade Husak emphasized that Czechoslovakia fully participates in the peace effort of the socialist community and this by fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction and by advancing international relations and taking an active part in international talks. He emphasized the key importance of the appeal of Warsaw Pact countries from this year's session of their Political Consultative Committee in Budapest that contains important proposals for the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons in Europe.

He recalled the joint initiative of Czechoslovakia, GDR, and the West German Social Democratic Party to set up a chemical-free zone in central Europe. He also stressed that we consider good relations with all our neighbors, including the Western ones a stable component of our peace policy. We assess international development realistically, Comrade Husak continued. The aggressive circles of imperialism do not give up their aims. They hinder the peace effort, trying to change the existing strategic balance for their benefit. Therefore, the struggle to halt the arms race and disarmament will not be easy in the future either.

Ensuing from this is the significance of strengthening the unity of the socialist community and its defense organization, the Warsaw Pact. We cannot weaken the effort to safeguard the necessary standard of our country's defense capability, inseparably tied with our peace policy, in the current complex situation in the world. In this connection, Comrade Husak praised the positive results achieved by our Army in fulfilling the results connected with safeguarding our homeland. He stressed that new requirements, set out by the 17th party congress, are valid also for the Czechoslovak People's Army with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. He stressed in particular the mission of the armed components in educating the young people in the spirit of socialist patriotism, internationalism, and strengthening the moral principles of socialism. The extensive possibilities of the Army in this direction must be used better than they have been used so far. He voiced recognition on behalf of the Army members for the selfless help they grant to the national economy. In conclusion, Comrade Husak wished the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army new successes in fulfilling the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He expressed the conviction that they will continue to exert every effort honestly to fulfill their mission in safeguarding the peaceful life of our peoples. After that, Gustav Husak, together with the other party and state representatives, had a cordial conversation with the participants in the meeting.

Prague Celebration

AU080615 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Oct 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Festive Gathering on the Czechoslovak People's Army Day"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The working people and youth of Prague and members of the Czechoslovak People's Army commemorated the 42d anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla Operation and the Czechoslovak People's Army on 6 October at a gathering in the Na Vinohradech Theater in Prague. The delegation of the CPCZ Central committee was led by Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee. Additional members of the delegation were Army General Milan Caclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Vladimir Blechta, CPCZ Central Committee department head; Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army; and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee.

The guests also included Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior; representatives of the organizations of the National Front, of sections of the Ministry of Interior, and of the People's Militia; and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, and other Soviet generals and officers filled the places of honor. The military and air attaches of the embassies of socialist countries in the CSSR were also present.

A Hussite chorale resounded at the beginning of the gathering, when a military unit of honor entered the stage, carrying seven historic combat banners.

The gathering was addressed by Comrade Tomas Travnicek and then greeted by Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR.

The gathering ended with the rendering of the Internationale.

TRADE MINISTRY CRITICIZED FOR DOMESTIC MARKET ILLS

AU031119 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Improving Work According to Concept; the CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission Convened"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ's Central Control and Auditing Commission convened in Prague 30 September. The meeting was chaired by the commission's chairman, Jaroslav Hajn.

The commission discussed the results of its review of how the leading staff of communists and the party organization of the Ministry of Trade in the Czech SR are realizing the party's policy, particularly from the viewpoint of further strengthening the stability of the domestic market.

The commission stated that in the past period the domestic market has been stabilized and the population's basic needs were satisfied. Although there was a certain improvement in the offer of goods, serious shortcomings continue in the activity of the Ministry's domestic trade department, in the range of products, and in the availability and quality of goods, which are frequently of inferior technical standards. [paragraph continues]

Consumer interests and socialist property are still not consistently protected, deficits and damage are not being effectively forestalled, and appropriate conclusions are not being drawn from dishonesty in sales. So far, we have not succeeded in achieving a sufficient increase in sales of industrial goods compared to sales of foodstuffs. An unsatisfactory situation continues to exist in supplier-consumer relations, in the provision of spare parts, and in the services offered; the situation as regards unsaleable goods and stocks is being resolved only slowly. Cooperation between trade and production is too inflexible; not all opportunities for enriching the domestic market with new and updated products in all price categories are being utilized. One of the main reasons for this state of affairs is the inadequate standard of the management of internal control in the Ministry and in the organizations subordinated to it. In the activities of the ministry it is essential to sharply improve the way of working according to a fixed concept, the solution os structural and supply problems in production, and research into consumer demand; react promptly to rapidly changing demands; combat administrative work methods more efficiently; and draw appropriate conclusions from the nonfulfillment of adopted resolutions.

Fulfillment of the socioeconomic program formulated by the 17th CPCZ Congress requires the party organization and all leading staff of the Ministry to have a demanding party approach to and a keen sense of responsibility for satisfying the need to further improve supplies to the population.

The commission then discussed the results of the audit of selected economic sectors of the Prague City party organization, and the analysis of the standard and efficiency of work done by the West Bohemian Regional Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ.

The commission also aquainted itself with the CPCZ'c economic results in the first half of 1986, and with data on how the CPCZ Central Committee departments are dealing with the suggestions put forth at annual membership meetings, party conferences, and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT -- Milos Vesely, the new Czechoslovak ambassador to Egypt, presented his credentials to Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on 21 September. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 86 p 7 AU]

INDONESIAN ENVOY RECEIVED -- On 22 September, Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Raffly Rasad, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of Indonesia to the CSSR, in connection with the latter's presentation of his credentials. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of thge CPSL Central Committee, received Petur Danailov, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Bulgarian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in connection with him ending his diplomatic mission in the country, in Bratislava today. During a conversation Comrade Jozef Lenart paid tribute to Petur Danailov's personal contribution to the development of mutual relations and cooperation between both fraternal countries. The Bulgarian diplomat paid a farewell call also on Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 6 Oct 86 LD]

PZPR'S MESSNER ARRIVES IN GDR, WELCOMED BY STOPH

LD090902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0820 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the GDR today for an official friendship visit at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

Messner is accompanied by Bogumil Ferensztajn, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee; Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Minister; and by other figures.

Talks Begin

LD091240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 9 Oct (ADN) -- Official talks have begun in Berlin today between the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the GDR and the PPR, Willi Stoph and Zbigniew Messner. Other personages from the two countries are taking part in the consultations in the Council of Ministers building.

MUKRAN-KLAIPEDA RAILWAY FERRY OPENED

AY080620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Mukran -- On 2 October the GDR-USSR railway ferry line was put into operation as scheduled between the new harbor of Mukran on Ruegen Island and the partner harbor of Klaipeda in the Lithuanian SSR. Shortly after 1100 the "Mukran" ferry, under the command of Captain Gerhard Thiemann, left the home harbor and took a course for Klaipeda. With the completion of the first pier as well as of major parts of the railway station with its nearly 70 km rail network, an important phase of the presently biggest GDR-USSR integration project in the transportation sector has been concluded after 54 months of construction.

Over 2,000 construction workers, railway men, docker workers, and seamen gathered for the opening of the line at a meeting at the Mukran ferry habor pier. They cordially welcomed Otto Arndt, minister of transportation; Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction; Hans-Joachim Lauck, minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction; and Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk SED leadership. On behalf of the Soviet side, the meeting was attended by Boris Trunov, deputy minister of maritime fleet; Vladimir Alekseyev, deputy minister of transport construction; and Algir Brazauskas, Central Committee secretary of the Communist Party of Lithuania. [passage omitted]

PRC YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN, LEIPZIG

AU080625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpt] Berlin/Leipzig (ADN) -- On 4 October Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received in Berlin for a friendly exchange of views a Chinese youth delegation under the leadership of Liu Yandong, chairman of the All-Chinese Youth Federation.

In the course of the cordial talks Eberhard Aurich explained to the guests projects under the FDJ designation "11th SED Congress." Liu Yandong gave an account of the efforts of the Chinese youths in implementing the decisions of the CPC in preparation for the 13th party congress, to be held in 1987. She expressed the certainty that important incentives for the development and deepening of the friendly relations between the young generation of the two countries will emanate from the forthcoming official friendship visit to the PRC of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The interlocutors agreed that it is necessary to jointly struggle for the preservation of peace on the earth, to halt the arms race, and to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind.

On 5 October the Chinese youth delegation continued its stay with a visit to Leipzig Bezirk. Annemarie Pester, first secretary of the FDJ bezirk leadership, briefed the guests on how the more than 200,000 youths of the Saxonian industrial bezirk are helping to implement the decisions of the 11th party congress. [passage omitted]

WEST BERLIN MAYOR INVITED TO 750TH ANNIVERSARY

LD082148 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1446 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin, chairman of the GDR Council of State and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, sent an invitation to the Eberhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, to take part in the GDR state ceremony to mark the 750th anniversary of Berlin. The invitation was conveyed to the West Berlin Senate today by Kurt Loeffler, deputy chairman and secretary of the GDR Committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

The deputy chairman of the GDR committee for the 750th anniversary of Berlin and Mayor of Berlin Erhard Krack today invited Everhard Diepgen, governing mayor of West Berlin, to the meeting of mayors from all over the world.

HONECKER DECORATES MITTAG WITH KARL MARX ORDER

LD082130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1542 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Berlin, 8 Oct (ADN) -- Cordial greetings and congratulations of the SED Central Committee on Guenter Mittag's 60th birthday were conveyed today by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Erich Honecker decorated the meritorious party and state official with the GDR's highest award, the Karl Marx Order, for his exceptional services in shaping socialism in the GDR and to the SED's economic and social policy and bestowed on him the title "Hero of Labor."

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Ambassador to he GDR Vyacheslav Kochemasov presented Guenter Mittag with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe and deputy chairman of the State Council also received numerous birthday congratulations from politicians and industrialists whose states and groups of companies have stable economic ties with the GDR economy.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang 8 Oct (ADN) -- A plan for scientific cooperation up to 1990 between the academies of sciences of the GDR and the DPRK has been signed by the presidents of the two institutions, professor Werner Scheler and professor Chong Ki-chol. The document provides for an intensification of bilateral relations between the academies, especially in the fields of laser spectroscopy, semiconductor physics and informtion technology, and also in carbon chemistry and biology. During its visit, the GDR delegation visited scientific establishments of the Korean academy, and acquainted itself with the state and results of research work. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 8 Oct 86 LD]

ACCORD WITH NICARAGUAN JURISTS -- The president of the GDR Jurists Association, Dr Guenter Sarge, president of the Supreme Court, and of the Association of Democratic Jurists of Nicaragua, Dr Ramirez Gonzalez, signed a protocol on cooperation between the jurists of the two states. The guests from Nicaragua acquainted themselves with the socialist administration of justice in Gera, Erfurt, Suhl, and Dresden Bezirke and reported on the situation in Nicaragua at solidarity meetings at the universities of Berlin and Jena and with jurists in Meiningen and Pirna. The delegation was received for friendly talks by Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, and by Heinrich Borchert, GDR deputy prosecutor general. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH CAMBODIAN TU -- On 1 October Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received a delegation of the Cambodian Trade Union Federation headed by its Chairman Mat Ly, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolution party. In the talk both sides expressed their will for further deepening their relations and signed a long-term agreement. Harry Tisch briefed the Cambodia guests on the initiatives of the GDR working people in socialist competition and stressed the trade unions' contribution to intensifying the national economy in the interest of consolidating socialism. Mat Ly reported on the efforts of the Cambodian people and expressed thanks to the FDGB and the GDR people for the political-moral and material solidarity of the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH INDONESIA -- Opportunities for intensified bilateral cooperation were central to economic talks conducted by Ernst-Ulrich Grande, GDR deputy minister of electrical engineering and electronics, in Jakarta. During his visit of several days the minister also conducted negotiations with several enterprises and firms about increasing mutual commodity exchange. He discussed with Prof Dr Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economy, finance, and industry, the development of economic relations between the two countries since the latter's visit to the GDR in October 1984. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 86 p 5 AU]

EDUCATION AGREEMENT WITH MONGOLIA -- On the weekend of 27-28 September Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, and Byambyn Debaasuren, Mongolian minister of people's education, signed an agreement on cooperation in the years 1986-90. At the conclusion of his visit of several days to the GDR, the Mongolian minister visited the Berlin Suche-Bator secondary school on 27 September. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 86 p 1 AU]

MEETING WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY -- On 24 September Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, received Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Berlin Jewish community, in the Rotes Rathaus for a talk that took place in an open atmosphere. They discussed questions of further developing the good relations between the city government and the Jewish community. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Sep 86 p 2 AU]

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER PLANS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD082206 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Mir Hosein Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, is to shortly visit Hungary on invitation of Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

Hungarian-Iranian Relations [subhead]

Inter-state relations between Hungary and Iran are settled. Diplomatic relations date back to the period before the Second World War. Relations were discontinued during the Second World War, and renewed in 1951. Following the victory of the Islam Revolution the Hungarian People's Republic was among the first to recognize the Iranian Government, as well as the Islamic Republic of Iran, following its proclamation on April 1, 1979.

High-level political relations were first established in February, 1982, when an Iranian goodwill delegation visited Hungary. The series of contacts was launched with the meeting between the foreign ministers: Peter Varkonyi visited Iran in November, 1983, and Foreign Minister Velayati visited Budapest a year later. Between 1979 and 1985, several meetings of ministers and deputy ministers were held to discuss all issues of ecnomy, trade, transport, agriculture and health of interest to both sides. The first meeting of prime ministers will be held shortly, when Mir Hosein Musavi visits Budapest.

Bilateral economic relations showed a modest development prior to the victory of the Islam Revolution. From early 1979, the East European socialist countries, including Hungary, made efforts to establish appropriate cooperation with Iran. In this interest they provided major assistance to ease the Western economic blockade. A rapid development took place with respect to bilateral economic relations, and since 1982, an economic joint committee has promoted the exploration of more modern cooperation forms particularly in trade, agriculture and industry.

Iran has been one of Hungary's most important trade partners among the developing countries since the early 1970's. Turonver particularly grew between 1979 and 1982. Hungary is primarily a supplier of raw materials and semi-finished products. The Hungarian commodity export list includes machinery and installations, rolled goods, aluminum products, cables, electric facilities, rod vehicle tyres, chemicals, foods, medical instruments, pharmaceuticals and agricultural machinery. Iranian products popular in Hungary are shoes, fabrics and garments, and there are also significant imports of Iranian petroleum.

As a result of cooperation, Hungarian experts participated in the building of the cooling tower of the Isfahan power plant, in setting up slaughterhouses, spinning mills, and agricultural farms, in commissioning educational facilities.

The current visit to Budapest of the Iranian prime minister is expected to be a new step in expanding relations and an additonal opportunity for Hungarian companies to participate in joint execution of investments, including reconstruction of the war-torn areas as well as to help set up industrial and agricultural processing units and health care facilities.

With respect to cultural relations, cooperation established in education is the most significant. Some 30 Iranian scholarship-holders are currently enrolled in Hungarian universities and colleges.

USSR'S MARCHUK CONTINUES VISIT TO BUDAPEST

Sees Lazar

LD081032 Budapest MTI in English 0955 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Guriy Marchuk, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, in Budapest Wednesday.

Present at the cordial friendly meeting were Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development, and Boris Stulakin, Soviet ambassador to Hungary.

Signs Protocol, Departs

LD082309 Budapest MTI in English 1954 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- Deputy Prime Minister Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, left Budpest Wednesday. Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol with Pal Tetenyi, president of the Hungarian State Office for Technical Development, about further developing technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

NETHERLANDS' QUEEN BEATRIX ENDS STAY

Dines With Losonczi

LD080910 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Budapest, October 7 (MTI) -- As reported, Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands arrived on an official visit to Budapest Tuesday on the invitation of Pal Losonczu, president of the Presidential Council. Pal Losonczi and Queen Beatrix held cordial talks on the relations between Hungary and the Netherlands, the trends of further development, and international issues of general concern.

In the afternoon Pal Losonczi hosted a gala dinner in honour of Queen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, in the parliament building. President were Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and prominent representatives of Hungarian public and cultural life.

In his toast at the dinner, Pal Losonczi expressed his welcome for the Dutch queen and Prince Claus and party, and hoped that their Budapest visit, talks, and meetings will contribute to better understanding, promote mutual confidence, expand relations between the two countries and peoples, and serve the improvement of the international atomosphere and the furtherance of the Helsinki process.

Pal Losonczi noted with satisfaction the view held in common that, despite the different social systems and alliance affiliations, both countries hold it equally important to contribute to curbing armament, lowering the level of military confrontion, and improving east-west relations.

On topical international issues, the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council stressed that at present the most important task is to prevent war, as a thermonuclear holocaust would threaten the existence of human civilization.

Pal Losonczi said that today's international life shows some promising signs, such as the invigoration of Soviet-U.S. dialogue and the successful dangers, however, we attach vital importance to curbing nuclear and conventional armament and preventing the use of outer space for military purposes. The next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is expected to bring an agreement which promotes these aims.

Pal Losonczi pointed out that the international situation depends overwhelmingly on the Soviet-American relationship, but experience, mainly in Europe, shows that smaller states can also do a great deal to improve atmosphere and promote confidence. He said, "I assure you that Hungary intends to work for the same ends as it has done in the past. Guided by this spirit, we are preparing for the Vienna follow-up conference which we want to promote smooth implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the cause of all-European cooperation."

Discussing Hungarian-Dutch relations, Pal Losonczi said that interest in Hungary towards the Netherlands culminated in the 16th and 17th centuries, when Hungarian graduates from Dutch universities became pioneers of humanism, reformation and enlightenment and their works came down to the country's cultural history.

The Hungarian president stated, "the historic traditions of our relations and our interests based on present-day realities equally encourage us to go ahead with mutually advantageous cooperation. We, on our part, are content with the undisturbed development of our relations, but are convinced that there still are possibilities which have not yet been tapped or even explored."

In her reply, the Dutch queen pointed out, "inter-state relations extend to a multitude of different areas. Cultural interchanges are the medium of international dialogue which provides the most distinct picture of countries and gives colour and form to all other links. The presentation of our national image of culture is the aim of our present trip." [passage omitted]

Meets Kadar, Departs

LD081320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] The queen of the Netherlands has ended her talks in Hungary and left Budapest. Previously, Qeen Beatrix and her husband, Prince Claus, met Janos Kadar and his wife and an official discussion then followed. This was also attended by Pal Losonczi and the two foreign ministers.

At the meeting, which was held in the parliament building, the tweo sides stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing well, and contribute to the strengthening of European cooperation.

LAZAR RECEIVES BULGARIAN COOPERATION OFFICIAL

LD021147 Budapest MTI in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 2 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, in the parliament building Thursday. Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the committee, was present at the cordial friendly meeting.

GASPAR MEETS FRG TRADE UNION LEADER IN BUDAPEST

LD040513 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), Friday met Erwin Kristoffersen, international secretary of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB). They exchanged views about relations between SZOT and DGB, ways of further developing cooperation between the two organizations, and timely issues of the international trade union movement.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION ENDS 4-DAY VISIT

LD041557 Budapest MTI in English 1959 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- On invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland visited Hungary from September 30th to October 3rd. The delegation was headed by Lauri Kangas, secretary of the Finnish Social Democratic Party for foreign affairs.

The guests were received by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, who held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee and with Guyla Horn, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the meeting, in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they examined topical issues of international life, and opportunities for further advancing bi-lateral relations. The delegation left Budapest on Friday afternoon.

KAPEC, CSSR DELEGATION CONCLUDE BUDAPEST VISIT

LD082209 Budapest MTI in English 1829 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 8 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Prague party committee, which visited Budapest under the leadership of Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovia Central Committee and first secretary of the Prague party committee, left Budapest Wednesday. The delegation paid a three-day visit to Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Budapest Committees, and held talks with Karoly Grosz, member of the SWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, about relations between the two towns, and further developing cooperation. Antonin Kapek met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 'WORKING CLASS' CONFERENCE

LD072355 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Sandor Gaspas, president of the WFTU, has left for Moscow. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, he will take part in the international scientific conference entitled: "The Working Class and Our Age."

MEDVE MEETS STOPH, RETURNS FROM GDR

LD041358 Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) - Laszlo Medve, Hungary's minister of health headed a delegation for an official visit to the German Democratic Republic on invitation of GDR Minister of Health Ludwig Mecklinger, from September 28th to October 3rd. They held talks on topical issues of health policy and on health and medical science cooperation between Hungary and the GDR. Laszlo Medve was received by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Minsters.

The delegation arrived home to Budapest Friday.

SZABO SAYS DROUGHT 'BIGGEST PROBLEM' IN AGRICULTURE

LD050627 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] The biggest problem in Hungarian agriculture has been and is drought, said Istvan Szabo, member of the party Politburo and chairman of the National Council of Producer Cooperatives [TOT].

Speaking at the delegate conference of producer cooperatives in Szolnok County, he announced that next year's regulators are due to be published soon. These will unequivocally strengthen the position of agriculture, he said. The goal is to achieve simple renewal in all the producer cooperatives and state farms in the country, to maintain output at current levels at average farms, and to reach expanded renewal at the best large farms. The changes in the regulators will create the possibilities for this, said Istvan Szabo, chairman of TOT.

SANDOR NAGY DISCUSSES WORK DISCIPLINE

LD282145 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 86

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, by correspondent Katalin Rangos]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] According to a statement by Government Spokesman Rezsoe Banyasz, it is the opinion of the government that to achieve the plan tasks set for this year, harder and more disciplined work in needed, and better use must be made of working hours. So, work discipline has recently become a central question, and for this reason Sandor Nagy, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, was asked here in the studio by Katalin Rangos to outline the trade unions opinion on this matter.

[Nagy] We interpret this government resolution, which has the trade unions support, to be aimed, above all, at ensuring that the workers, as far as possible, should be at their places of work during working hours, and that they should work while they are there. This is a very complex matter.

[Rangos] This also depends on the economic environment, that the workers should have work to do while they are there.

[Nagy] Some people do not work decently, not just because of various circumstances but because they have lost their discipline, or because they do not consider it necessary, or because it is not demanded of them for a variety of reasons. It is worth trying to make it known to these people -- somewhat more strongly than at present, and not just on the part of th head of the enterprise or from the leaders of the establishment but from the working collective itself -- that those who do not work decently harm all of our production, and that they also affect the will of others to work.

[Rangos] Is it always in the interest of the enterprise to dismiss poor workers? Many factors have to be considered.

[Nagy] Of course. I think, or more precisely, I hope, that our economy, economic regulations, and economic environment develop in such a way that it will not be in the interest of the enterprise to fill their work force with low paid, poor workers who are no more than paddling -- because they can afford to pay for a good expert at the cost of these low wages. Their interest should be that those who are employed there should work decently for their wages. [passage omitted]

Let me add something, as what we have said so far may create the impression that what we are concerned with is exclusively and above all else, related to what workers do at the work bench, at enterprise and agricultural organizations -- and how they do it We are not concerned with only manual workers, and I would dare say that it is not there that an improvement in work discipline begins. It begins, where it is needed -- for we must not make the mistake of considering everyone undisciplined in this country -- somewhere in the offices, in establishments, in managerial work, at all levels. We cannot say we will start here and not talk about somewhere else -- we have to think of everyone equally. [passage omitted] Now, what do I consider the determining factor? Very simply, that the losses caused by mismanagement should be less and less taken on by the state and the budget. This is a decisive factor. If I cannot rely in the future on being helped out of any great trouble by the budget, even if I have mismanaged, then I am forced to do everything within my power, to be precise, to get deliveries in, to bind my partners to me, to be a real economic partner.

[Rangos] So, if the enterprise is having difficulties, I have the threat of dismissal, and not just me, but say 700 people under me too, ad absurdum...

[Nagy, interrupting] Ad absurdum, yes, in theory in extreme cases we can take this even up to there, but even if we do not take this thought that far, as hoepefully it will not happen this way.

[Ranagos, interrupting] But it should be a concrete threat?

[Nagy] Yes, it should be a concrete threat, and I think it will be a concrete threat in that the enterprise will have to stand on its own two feet, and not rely on someone rescuing it all the time out of the common money. As a result of this, enterprises and people, whether managers or workers, will be forced to take their work seriously.

PAP PREVIEWS ZBIGNIEW MESSNER'S VISIT TO GDR

LD081448 Warsaw PAP in English 1316 GMT 8 Oct 86

[By Tadeusz Skamruk]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 8 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner is starting his official visit of friendship to the GDR tomorrow. The visit will be an important step forward in the implementation of decisions and aims adopted during the talks of Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski held here last December. It will also help to develop all-round neighbourly cooperation between both socialist states.

It is worth stressing that the cooperation between this country and the GDR, the process of getting acquainted with each other and of bringing both societies closer together, and the establishment of close contacts in many walks of life go back to 1949, that is to the moment of the foundation of the first German state of workers and peasants.

The GDR recognized the border on the Odra and Nysa rivers as Poland's western border by signing the Zgorzelec Treaty, its first act of international legal status, in 1950. At present the bilateral cooperation is based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1977.

Both sides invariably attach great importance to the strengthening of relations of friendship and close cooperation between Poland and the GDR, further deepening of brotherly ties with the Soviet Union, and joint activities within the political-defensive alliance -- the Warsaw Treaty to consolidate socialism in both countries, strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist community states and guarantee peace and security in Europe and the world over.

Cooperation between the PUWP and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), between parliaments, governments and political parties, between the patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON) and the GDR National Front, between trade unions and youth organizations of Poland and the GDR is conducted at a high level. Both countries want to continue and enrich this cooperation with new forms.

The many-year programme to develop cooperation between Poland and the GDR in science, technology and production till the year 2000, signed by both countries' leaders last December, is aimed at still more effective use of science and technology as the most important links in the economic strategy to comprehensively intensify national economies in both countries.

The Polish-GDR trade is expected to exceed 11 billion roubles in the years 1986-90, which means a 30-percent growth when compared witdh the previous quinquennium.

Both Poland and the GDR stress the will to further strengthen friendship, develop and multiply the achievements of mutually advantageous and good-neighbourly cooperation. To tighten the Polish-GDR brotherly collaboration means not only to strengthen the potential of both socialist states but also to permanently increase the possibilities of their influence on the future of Europe and the world.

JARUZELSHI, MESSNER GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

AU081704 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Chinese counterparts on the 37th PRC anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Li Xiannian, chairman of the PRC, and Comrade Zhao Ziyang, PRC State Council chairman, in Beijing:

On your national day, the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, we send you, esteemed comrades, and the PRC State Council and Chinese people sincere greetings and best congratulations on behalf of the PPR State Council and Council of Ministers, the Polish people, and on our own behalf.

The creation of the PRC was the culmination of a long and heroic struggle by the Chinese people against imperialism and domestic reaction and for national and social liberation. The Polish people, together with the whole of progressive mankind, greeted with joy and recognition the victory by the Chinese revolution led by the CPC. We are monitoring with interest and positive feeling the historic transformations and achievements during socialist construction in your republic.

We express sincere satisfaction with the favorable development of Polish-Chinese relations, as well as our interest in expanding them further in the spirit of the traditional friendship that is based on the Polish and Chinese people's joint attachment to the ideals of peace and socialism. We are convinced that our personal contacts and talks will serve to enhance cooperation and encourage joint activity in the international arena for the sake of perpetuating peace and security, achieving disarmament, and developing equal relations between states.

On the national day we wish the Chinese people happiness, success, and development for the PRC.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PPR State Council chairman; Zibniew Messner, chairman of the PRR Council of Ministers.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELIGION, CATHOLIC CHURCH

AU021237 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview given by Cao Jinru, deputy head of the PRC State Council Religious Office, to Grzegorz Rydlwski: "About Religion and Churches in China" -- in Warsaw, date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Rydlewski] World commentators agree that considerable change is taking place in China's religious policy. Any comment?

[Cao Jinru] In the past few years the party and the state have done much to create the necessary conditions under which churches and religious associations are able to fulfill their missions in line with freedom of conscience and religion and in line with the principle of the separation between the state and religion, education, and the privacy of religious beliefs. Our citizens can freely determine whether they want to believe and in what they want to believe. They can also change their attitude to religion any way they like.

We are trying to make good the wrongs inflicted on religion during the cultural revolution. At that time the authorities forgot that the process of the withering of religion takes time and tried to speed up this process by force. At present the churches in China enjoy the necessary personnel and material conditions for their activities, and many religious premises, which the cultural revolution turned into storage facilities, have been returned to religious associations. Our churches are able to train priests and spread their word. Our churches are run by self-governing bodies that are independent of state authorities. Their activities are based on respect for the principle of self-government, self-financing, and doctrinal and personnel work that is independent of any foreign center.

[Rydlewski] It is being said that two Catholic churches are active in China....

[Cao Jinru] Only one Catholic Church is active in China. To understand our solutions in this regard it is necessary to take into account historical events. In particular, it is necessary to stress that by tradition Catholicism in our country continued to develop under the protection of imperialist powers. Before the PRC was established in 1949, the Catholic Church had been run by foreigners. [passage omitted] Following this establishment, without heeding the views of the Chinese Catholics, the Catholic hierarchy continued activities against the new state authority. At the 1957 Beijing congress, the patriotic Chinese Catholics decided to solve the issue of the church independently, in line with the principle that "we are first Chinese and then Catholics." They decided to nominate bishops themselves, and this was why Pope John XXIII accused them of schism.

[Rydlewiski] Since then, PRC-Holy See relations have been very sensitive and tense. Could this be changed?

[Cao Jinru] It is a fact that the Holy See has proposed establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC, but we take the view that two issues must be solved beforehand. First, the Holy See must recognize the PRC Government as the only legal Chinese government and should break off diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Second, the Holy See must not interfere in our country's internal affairs. It must respect the present status of the Catholic Church in our country, which means that it should recognize our church's personnel, organizational, and fiscal self-government and independence as well as its own programmatic concepts and experience in social doctrine rooted in the patriotic doctrine. CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang propounded this stand of our government during his recent visit in Rome. [passage omitted]

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ROMANIA'S MILEA, HOLD MEETING

AU081147 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] PAP -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, State Council chairman, and head of the PPR Armed Forces, has received Colonel General Vasile Milea, RCP Political Executive Committee candidate member and minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the subject of the present political-military situation in the world, especially in Europe. Against this background, the efforts of the socialist countries toward national security, the defense of peace, and the development of international cooperation were discussed. The development of cooperation between the PPR and Socialist Republic of Romania and between the armies of both countries was also discussed.

Lieutenant-General Victor Stanculescu, a member of the Romanian delegation, took part in the meeting.

The following attended on the Polish side: Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense; and Generals Jozef Uzycki and Zbigniew Nowak.

Ion Tesu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania in Poland, was also present.

The State Council chairman decorated the members of the Romanian military delegation wit PPR Orders of Merit as an expression of their personal contribution toward consolidating the comradeship-in-arms between the Romanian Army and the People's Polish Army.

ROMANIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NAVY

LD040052 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 3 -- Alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC and National Defence Minister gen. Vasile Milea and members of a delegatin of the Romanian Armed Forces, now on an official visit of Friendship to Poland, visited the Polish Navy today.

The Romanian guests were told about tasks, service and training of navy units during a meeting with members of the Navy command.

Gen. Milea also visited the navy college in Gdynia and the officers' college of pilots in Deblin.

TRADE WITH DPRK, MONGOLIA, PRC DISCUSSED

LD061951 Warsaw PAP in English 1650 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6: In an interview for PAP member of the Polish delegation Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda presented the current state of economic and trade relations with the Mongolian People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China and described directions of cooperation in the near future either agreed or outlined during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to those states. Excerpts:

"Economic cooperation between our states has become a natural need and brings about calculable benefits for each of the sides.

"I believe that our recent hosts are interested in a possibility to use broadly conceived ahcievements of the Polish technological know-how, namely, licences, blueprints, machines, equipment and services by highly qualified specialists and also industrial experience and production technology.

"Our earlier views were confirmed during talks in Ulaanbaatar. We have jointly agreed that expanding cooperation is possible and profitable for the two sides. This has been confirmed by the trading agreement for the years 1986-1990 which provides for turnover to reach 105.5 million roubles, with Poland's exports to amount to 49.6 and imports from Mongolia -- to 55.9 million roubles.

The import surplus results from credit repayments on the part of our partner. It was used for construction or modernization of various plants in Mongolia. Mutual deliveries will rise by about 30 percent compared to the past five-year period, and the turnover in the past five-year period was by 45 percent higher than envisaged by the trading agreement for the years 1981-1985."

"The strivings of the two states for the consolidation of economic links have been expressed in a long-term programme of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till the year 2000, signed recently," Szalajda said.

"The long-term trading agrement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the years 1986-1990 envisages a turnover reaching 443 million roubles. It means a nearly 100-percent growth if compared with the previous five-year period.

"We agreed that we would pursue cooperation on the development of the Andjuk coal basin. Polish specialists will work out technical blue-prints of mines and shafts deepening. Talks are under way on cooperation in the production of mechanized wall complexes and mine rescue equipment. However, the list of topics is much wider. It includes, for instance, cooperation in starting up the production of helicopters in the DPRK. Cooperation in electronics has also been taken into consideration. Our partners are also interested in the development of their shipbuilding industry as they consider us highly experienced in this field."

"Cooperation between Poland and the People's Republic of China has been provided with the necessary institutional frames through the setting up of a committee for economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation and the signing of a five-year trading agreement and a programme of scientific and technological cooperation till the year 1990," Szalajda went on to say. "We want to have a broader share in the process of modernizing the Chinese industry. This mainly concerns mining and power engineering where we have unquestionable achievements as well as tested equipment and technological solutions. Other branches include the machine tools and the building machines industries, motorization, electronics, telecommunication, metallurgy, agricultural and food industry. Our proposals include blue-rpints, technological know-how, participation in constructing and equipping plants. We are interested in technical and technological solutions used by the Chinese industry.

"I would like to stress that during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visits to Mongolia, the DPRK and China much significance was givent o issues of economic cooperation. The outcome of those talks will provide an impulse for elevating bilateral economic relations with these states to a qualitatively new level. I am convinced that practical implementation of the adopted decisions will be bneficial both to us and our partners. The point is to concretely implement what has been agreed upon."

JARUSELSKI VISITS SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY

LD021310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Academy of Social Sciences [ANS] of the party Central committee has begun its academic year. The inauguration of the academic year was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski who decorated the merited professors and employees of the ANS with state decorations. The inaugural speech was delivered by the reactor of the ANS, Professor Jarema Maciszewski. [passage omitted]

WOZNIAK ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP CONFERENCE

LD070744 Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6 -- Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and CC Secretary Marian Mozniak addressed today's voivodship report and election conference of the party in Elblag, northern Poland, attended by 212 delegates representing the 25,600 party members in the voivodship.

Emphasising the vast importance of peace initiatives launched by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and his country, as well as other socialist states, Wozniak said:

I believe that Polish international initiatives will enable Poland to regain prestige in the world. This will require a strong economy which has been badly hit by economic restrictions, as cooperation links have been served and the country has lost supplies and sale markets.

It should be stressed that we are not seeking special relations with the world, but normal functioning of the economy, which is also in the interest of Poland's western creditors, Wozniak told the delegates.

The conference adopted a resolution on chief directions of the implementation of Tenth Congress decisions by the Elblag party organization, calling for maximum effectiveness at every point.

Boleslaw Smagala was elected first secretary of the Voivodship PUWP committee.

WORKERS MAKE PILGRIMAGE TO JASNA GORA

AU081415 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 39, 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Tadeusz Szyma report: "Workers"]

[Excerpts] The all-Poland September pilgrimage of the working people to Jasna Gora was organized for the first time just 4 years ago. It was initiated during the martial law period by the late Father Jerzy Popieluszko. [passage omitted] This year on Sunday 21 September, about 100,000 believers gathered in front of the Jasna Gora monastery, a number that was much larger than in 1985, let alone the earlier years. [passage omitted]

Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz, who also attended last year's Jasna Gora pilgrimage, addressed the pilgrims on several occasions, acquiring the honorable title of "the metropolitan of the labor world." Addressing the pilgrims at Jasna Gora on 20 September, he referred to the present situation created by the release of over 200 political prisoners and expressed the hope that this release would be followed by the genuine liberalization and democratization of life in Poland and that conditions would be created in the spirit of true pluraism for the authentic participation of all our countrymen, representing various orientations, in the legal activities for the sake of the common good (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). [passage omitted]

The following day Father Rufin Abramek, the prior of the Paulists, read to the pilgrims gathered for the high mass a message sent especially to them by John Paul II. Welcoming the pilgrims, among whom prominent places were occupied by many activists of outlawed Solidarity who were released from prison, the prior stressed that the call of conscience should have precedence over all other calls devised by man (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

The issue of the recent amnesty, which still continues to excite public opinion at home and abroad, was also discussed during his high mass sermon by Father Jerzy Banaszkiewicz, who appraised the amnesty as an act of justice, one that the Polish community, which should base its hopes on profound faith and not on the fickleness of fortune, expected for a long time and greeted with anticipation. [passage omitted]

REPORT CRITICIZES AMNESTIED POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU081534 Warsaw POLITKYA in Polish 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Article signed by "D.P.": "Political and Economic Life"]

[Excerpts] The release of all political prisoners has opened a new chapter of political life in Poland. We say "political life" because such life does exist in Poland, despite efforts to present our country as an immobile, petrified puppet strangled by the authorities' steely embrace. [passage omitted]

Although opportunists and their sympathizers in the West gave some measure of welcome to the amnesty, they refuse to view it as the crowning glory of the authorities' policy of gradual liberalization in line with the progress made in claming down people's moods. As soon as the decison to free political prisoners was announced, they put forward new demands, including the most frequent and more or less veiled demand for legalizing oppositionist activities. [passage omitted]

A new chapter in our history is now beginning. It is probable that some of the amnestied, wanting to demonstrate their unbending position, will want to demonstrate their combativeness with the help of new press interviews, by making speeches in churches and other ecclesiastical premises, and by some other means. At the same time, they will watch the response of the authorities in order to find out how far they would tolerate various activities. There is no doubt that the authorities' response will be calm and not nervous, but the thing is that there is no reason to assume that activities that weaken the state will be legalized in Poland in any shape or form. At present Poland is beeing keenly watched by foreign journalists and diplomats, who have now grown curious and who want to find out about the behavior of the main forces [glowne sily] in the country. [passage omitted] The conviction that our people will not let themselves be led down the garden path and be embroiled in a senseless adventure and that economic problems are of the highest importance for Poland continues to gain the upper hand.

It is unfortunate that these most important problems are the most difficult ones and that the further development of really all spheres of our life depends on them. It is often said that the dependence of the economy on society's moods is so close that the economy cannot be improved unless society's moods and militancy are improved and boosted and that society will not be rallied around official policy without economic progress. We have been able to improve the relationship between the economy and social moods only to a slight degree and to carry out other important changes, and yet these small gains enabled us to make spectacular political decisions, which may again trigger better moods and increase people's economic activity. Whether this will happen is another matter. [passage omitted]

Some journalists and activists claim that democratization will help improve the state of our national economy. [passage omitted] Democratization is necessary because the people want democratization, since only under democratic conditions can individuals and communities develop in a healthy and harmonious manner and satisfy their interests in agreement with and not against the interests of the majority and small groups of society. [passage omitted] This is all the more reason to ensure democracy. The authorities have announced further measures toward democratization, including consultative bodies attached to the State Council and voivodships and the office of the ombudsman. The nature of these bodies will be determined by all concerned and not only by their sponsors.

These measures require cooperation from various communities, including those that have no links with the authorities. It is common knowledge that, for philosophic or political reasons, not everyone in Poland likes socialism, which does not mean that such people must combat People's Poland and the foundation of the ruling system. The delicate point of the present situation in Poland is the fact that it is possible for certain people to commit themselves to public activities, to dialogue, and to some measure of cooperation, however limited. These people represent those who, although they do not share the ideological premises of the ruling system in our country, are ready to work for Poland as it is and where it is now. After all we only have this Poland and no other one, and we are unable to transfer it to the moon. Besides, the concept of "the worse the situation is, the better for us" is against our best interests.

Some proposals deserve attention, including the one that suggests that certain activities that were punishable when the country's situation was more difficult should not now be treated as a crime. This very proposal was made by Professor Kozakiewicz in ODRODZENIE, the PRON organ. He wrote about the need "to create legal opportunities and legal places for activities by the people who profess differing convictions." He also wrote that such opportunities and places should be kept under control. My question is how far this control should go. Other measures, such as an open information policy, deserve to be continued and expanded in the same way as ever greater freedom of speech deserves to be promoted, provided that it is not directed against truly fundamental interests of Poland. However, to us the most important task is to rally all conscious civic forces around the program for economic improvements. This is necessary because economic reform seems to have ceased to be a social movement, to have lost its more extensive support, to be without the necessary pressure in implementation, and to lack clearly discernible results. Also the idea that the first stage of this reform is already behind us and that its second stage has been launched seems to be incomprehensible to most people.

The amnesty has closed a difficult chapter in our most recent political history, but we should bear in mind that it has thrown into even sharper relief that fact that what is most important is our present economic history and that the economy urgently requires bold and consistent decisions.

JOURNALIST CRITIZES GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN

AU051755 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No. 38, 21 Sep 86 p 3

[From the press review: "In Whose Interest?"]

[Excerpts] On 15 August, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, in his Czestochowa sermon, criticized the new subject of so-called religious knowledge, which is to be introduced into schools. [passage omitted]

On 19 August, 4 days after the sermon, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at his press conference polemicized on the cardinal's words and said that "it is surprising that some representatives of the Catholic Church have become alarmed by the plan to teach religious knowledge in schools. It is rare in the present world that anyone should become alarmed because young people are given an opportunity to study scientific achievements in a given sphere. No one protests such opportunities."

Since Urban polemicized with the cardinal in an obviously flippant manner, he provoked Andrzej Micewski [memberr of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editorial staff and chief editor of ZNAKI CZASU] to publish an article in NIEDZIELA No. 37/86 to point out that, unfortunately, Urban still indulges in satire. Although, as Micewski writes, "certain features of the government spokesman's real vocation can vitiate his official functions. He who satirizes and polemicizes makes many people in Poland and abroad antagonistic to the issues that the spokesman wants to promote as a politican. He does this so thoroughly that it is absolutely astonishing that up to now no one has told him the truth. The language of politics should be more balanced and flexible than the language of satire. Perhaps some people may think it funny that the spokeman satirically regards the new school subject of religious knowledge as something one can be 'scared' of, but the fact is that such a treatment constitutes a political affront, and this at a time when a new climate for agreement is being discussed. I would never entrust to satirists the task of commenting on that subject and on subjects of religious policy. The same applies to our relations with some great countries, which get their comeuppance in the form of the spokesman's satirical of a diplomatic and political language, one that does not necessarily have to be in conflict with the government position.

"Jerzy Urban knows perfectly well that humanities are not apolitical sciences. Religious knowledge is a humanistic science and can be taught for special ideopolitical reasons. In view of the lack of necessary textbooks, which should be evaluated by public opinion and experts, it is easy to visualize who would be in charge of teaching religious knowledge: Political activists who profess materialistic philosophy and who have been trained in ad hoc courses. That is why not just 'a few representatives of the church,' but all believers have been shocked by the planned religious knowledge classes, which will certainly fail to achieve their purpose because it is impossible to change the nation's soul by propaganda activities, which may yet produce dangerous moral results. We are all aware of the fact that sections of our society are morally weak enough to succumb on an increasing scale to social pathology. Spreading moral indifference and relativizing timeless moral values is a royal road to demoralizing large segements of young people. In the present socioeconomic situation, which we all evaluate as very difficult, to undermine social morality for the sake of superficial and utilitarian political purposes can prove to be a dangerous undertaking.

"In the postwar period, several attempts were made to play with fire in the field of social morality and to make it a game of dubious political considerations. Let us not repeat the errors that have been committee a number of times already -- errors that can now endanger any kind of national agreement." With this, A. Micewski ends his NIEDZIELA article.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

AU082133 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/10/1986 -- RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received, on October 8, Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, who is paying a visit to Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou Nguesso, president of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

During the interview, stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. Emphasis was placed on the existing possibilities for the further broadening of bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular.

Aspects of the world political life were approached, in particular those related to the African Continent.

Nicolae Ceausescu evinced the significance of strengthening the collaboration and unity of African peoples in the struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism, of the apartheid policy, for the defence and consolidation of their national independence and self-reliant development on the path to economic and social progress. Stress was laid on the important role incumbent on the OAU in strengthening the African states' cooperation for the settlement of the complex problems facing them.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the need to globally solve underdevelopment-related issues -- the developing countries' inordinately high foreign debts included -- as these states should put their entire material and human potential at work for economic and social progress. The importance was underscored of calling a UN-supervised international conference to be attended by all developing and developed countries on equal terms so as to reach corresponding accords on the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, to boost all states' progress, the lagging ones' in particular, to ensure the stability of the world economy alike.

During the talk reference was made to the need for disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, measures for a substantial cut in military expenses, which would allow a part of the funds thus saved to be used in support of the developing countries' efforts for progress.

STOIAN RECEIVES ZAMBIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU071854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1726 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 7/10/1986 -- A delegation of Zambia's United National Independence Party (UNIP), led by L.S. Sondashi, member of the CC of UNIP, head of the elections and publicity sub-committee, visited Romania over September 27 - October 7, invited by the CC of the RCP. During their stay in Romania the UNIP delegation visited economic and socio-cultural units in Bucharest and the counties of Ialomita and Calarasi, they had talks with local party and state bodies.

At the end of the visit, the delegation were received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion, they made an interchange of opinions on the stage of the cooperative ties between the two parties and countries, expressing the wish that they should further develop.

GDR DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS MARIN VASILE

AU031354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1114 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 3/10/1986 -- Over September twenty-nine to October three a delegation of the Peasant Union of Mutual Help of the GDR, headed by Manfred Scheler, first secretary of the union, visited Romania.

The delegation called on Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of the Producer Cooperative Farms, and visited cooperative farms and social and cultural institutions in the Iasi municipality and county.

OPREA, STOIAN ATTEND GDR EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU061923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 6/10/1986 -- On the 37th foundation anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Herbert Plaschke, gave a reception on Monday, October 6.

Attending were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian first deputy premier, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as ministers, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, generals and officers, scientists, men of letters and artists.

BRIEFS

IRON GATES CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS -- Bucharest AGERPRES, 08/10/1986 -- A few days ago construction workers connected the seventh turbine (of 27 mw) to the national electric grid system and at present, the experts at the Romanian hydroelectric plant are performing intense operations on the eighth generator set (of the same power). So far, they have mounted more than 70 per cent of its component equipment and installations. The Romanian waterpower plant is equipped with a total eight sets (of 27 mw each), that were designed and manufactured by Romanian machine-building enterprises. Ever since the first seven turbines were connected, the Romanian hydroelectric station supplied the national electric grid system with hundres of millions of kwh. By the end of the year, construction workers will have connected the eighth set to the productive flow. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1237 GMT 8 Oct 86 AU]

U.S. CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

LD082341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Titograd, October 8 (TANJUG) -- The panel of judges of the district court in Titograd, Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro, has sentenced Pjer L. Ivezaj, a Yugoslav national, to seven years imprisonment for the criminal act of associating and participating in hostile activities against Yugoslavia.

The court proved beyond any doubt that since 1978 Ivezaj has been a member of the so-called "Albanian-American Student Organization" (AASA) in Detroit, composed of political emigres from Albania and Yugoslavia. The organization engages in subversive activities aimed at undermining Yugoslavia and joining its southwestern province of Kosovo to Albania.

The court also established that Pjer Ivezaj, a naturalized American, was very active in the Albanian separatist organization AASA and accepted all assignments given him. It was in fact on the instructions of the organization that he has now come to Yugoslavia.

Subversive work calculated at breaking Yugoslavia and disseminating national hatred amongst its nations is punishable as a heavy crime under Yugoslav statute. It will be remembered that in the past the invaders together with external and internal enemies of this country had counted most on the national and religious differences, because living in Yugoslavia there are five nations and ten-odd nationalities with the dominant religions being the Eastern Orthodox, Catholic, and Moslem.

This policy of invaders, accompanied with genocide, was most pronounced during the 1941-1945 Nazi-fascist occupation of Yugoslavia, when the Yugoslav nations and nationalities paid the price of over 1.7 million human lives before they liberated their country to set up their common socialist and federal state upon brotherhood, unity, and national equality.

In recent years the hostile activities of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo have been particularly conspicuous in Kosovo, the country's part predominantly populated by Albanians.

In the spring of 1981, Albanians organized demonstrations in several towns in Kosovo, in some of which they used firearms which clashing with security forces. The clashes took a toll of ten people killed and several wounded.

Since then steps aimed at stabilizing the situation in Kosovo and thwarting the separatist ideology whose goal is an ethnically pure Kosovo and its joining to Albania have been taken in Yugoslavia and the province.

A large number of subversive, separatist organisations has been exposed in Kosovo and their members sentenced to imprisonment. It was also established that separatists in Kosovo have close ties with separatists in other parts of Yugoslavia populated by Albanian nationality members, as well as with their sympathizers and superiors in organisations of the Albanian extremist emigres.

MIKULIC RECEIVES VISITING UGANDAN DELEGATION

LD082250 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today in Belgrade received a delegation of the Government of the Republic of Uganda, headed by Eriya Kategaya, minister of state.

The Ugandan delegation is staying for several days on an official visit to our country. In the talks, which were also attend by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC and Dragi Danev, member of the FEC, they exchanged views on developing and promoting cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda, particularly in the economic area.

It was established that there are considerable opportunities for enlarging trade, as well as the involvement of Yugoslav work organizations in constructing a series of projects in Uganda. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation between Yugoslavia and Uganda within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, with the aim of realizing the conclusions and tasks of the eighth summit in Harare.

UN ENVOY ON PLIGHT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD081528 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1408 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] United Nations, Oct 8 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries' foreign debts will reach nearly one thousand billion dollars by the end of this year, which is more than double the total value of their exports of commodites and services, said the permament Yugoslav representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Ignac Golob.

Addressing the Economic and Social Council of the U.N. General Assembly, Ambassador Golob pointed to declining exports of the developing countries and their "virtual exclusion from private money markets." He also cited the fall of raw material prices as an element of their difficult position. He noted that although the situation keeps deteriorating yearly, the general assembly does nothing to halt the trend.

He accused the industrilized nations' group of paralyzing the general assembly by "opposing any effective and substantive joint action."

"The developing countries' enormous effort to meet their financial obligations can produce no results before conditions are created for their economic growth and development," he said. This would imply "a recovery of raw material prices, lower interest rates, larger inflow of funds, freer access to the markets of industrialized countries and stabilization of rates of exchange of currencies."

Expressing readiness on behalf of the Group of 77 to discuss all these problems, Ambassador Golob concluded by saying that the devloping countries were prepared to "seek solutions in the interest of all through a constructive dialogue with other countries."

TU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ASSOCIATED LABOR CHAMBER

AU080924 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Sep 86 p 7

[M. Petric report]

[Excerpts] It is no problem that associated labor should have a dominant influence at all levels of social organizing, but the question is, what form should be chosen -- a chamber of associated labor, or some other form? This question together with additional discussion should be examined in more detail. Thus, yesterday at its session on the activities of the trade unions during the last elections, the Presidium of the Trade Unions Federation also postponed until "later" the request for the introduction of a chamber of associated labor in the SFRY Asembly, a request that was heard among many other things at the recent trade union congresses. [passage omitted]

Yesterday the Presidium also discussed the proposed operational tasks of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia regarding the implementation of the political platform for the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia action in Kosovo. The document that was submitted contains a number of tasks for all trade union organizations, starting from basic trade union organizations to the Federation of Trade Unions, encompassing a wide range of jobs regarding the prevention of emigration, the creation of conditions for the return of the non-Albanian citizens, and the speeding up of the process of pooling resources and cooperation between the basic associated labor organization of Kosovo with other regions in order to generate income.

In a discussion about these tasks, Srecko Meh (the SR of Slovenia) said that it is not only necessary to establish the origin of the large amounts of money with which some individuals purchase property in Kosovo, but also the origin of money with which some ethnic Albanians purchase property outside the province, in Slovenia for example. This member of the Presidium also wanted the trade unions to adopt a stance in the above-mentioned document regarding the excessive birthrate, because in such conditions there will not be sufficient funds in the whole of the country to solve the problem of unemployment. [passage omitted]

The Presidium members who did say something about the birthrate said it with noticable disassociation and hesitation, arguing that views on this already exist and that this is not a taboo subject, but a very sensitive item. [paragraph omitted]

OFFICIALS ELECTED TO SAWPY CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM

LD082158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 8 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SAWPY Federal Conference today confirmed the election of new members for the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who are elected by the republican and provindial SAWP conference and organs of sociopolitical organizations in the federation from among their ranks.

They are: Mirko Ostojic and Vehid Smajlovic from Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference; Stojan Dimovski and Dr Nikola Uzunov from the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference; Milojko Drulovik from the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference; Dr Bozidar Colakovic from the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference; Jovan Dejanovic from the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference; France Setinc and Bosko Krunic from the LCY Central Committee; Marija Tdorovic and Zvonimir Hrabar from the Council of the SFRY Trade Union Federation; Rudi Kolak and Uros Bajic from the Federal Conference of the SFRY Federation of Associations of National War Veterans; and Ace Kocevski and Nijaz Skenderagic from the Conference of the Federation of the Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

Presidents of the republican and provincial SAWP conferences, as well as the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, president of the Conference for Social Position of Women in Yugoslavia and the director of the BORBA newspaper and publishing work oorganization, are ex-officio members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. There also are 10 members in the SAWPY FEderal Conference Presidium whose election was confirmed earlier on, that is, the ones whose term in office have not expired.

'QUARRELS' BETWEEN SLOVENES, SERBS EXAMINED

AU031250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Sep 86 p 2

[Milan Kucan article: "Workers Do Not Make Us Quarrel"]

[Excerpts] We are as yet at the beginning of the process of the realization of the constitutional concept of the republic as the national state of associated labor, which serves the implementation of responsibility for the development and fate of their people by all the working people and citizens. Perhaps it is precisely here that one should search for answer, in the present fiery polemics, to the question of who causes quarrels between Slovenes and Serbs. Certainly not the workers. They have too little opportunity for it.

As much as it may be interesting, it certainly is not accidental that all these polemics bypass the basic question, the struggle for a developed spiritual and material wealth, cultural and creative society of socialist self-management, which should increasingly be the main thing and the link that ties the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia in a common state. [passage omitted]

It is precisely the passing over of this basic question in all these polemics that prevents one from locating the danger to our common life in its proper place, and prevents us from finding it in the tendencies and practice of bureaucratic statism, which makes it possible for alienated national capitals, acting as protectors of associated labor of a republic or province, or of a people, to confront associated workers in the Yugoslav area. This is the essence of this "general state of the spirit and of relations" which is at stake in these polemics. [passage omitted]

Nationalism and chauvinism proliferate on such ground, and theses about exploitation, income transfers, subordination, and lack of freedom spread. In fact it is surprising that so much space in our press is accorded to polemics that were overcome by the 20th LCY Congress with its profound criticism of the social foundations of separatist and unitarianist version of nationalism as two phenomena of nationalist consciousness that encourage each other and are intertwined. [passage omitted]

An irresponsible playing with labels that are quickly attacked to whole peoples -- with reference to historical and unhistorical nations, to state-building and not state-building nations, to separatist nations and to those with inborn unitarianism, to European and Asian nations -- is extremely silly, unscientific, historically unfounded, and politically harmful, but it nevertheless receives much space in our specific conditions and of course gets much attention. Very little or no space has been given to views that could contribute to the explanation of a possible dilemma about what Slovenes think about controversial topics, for instance the stands from the introductory speech and final text at the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia and from the speech at the Liberation front celebration, though these stands have a decisive impact on the direction of social practice.

Those are principled stands that lead to the search for the most appropriate possibilities for common life, and not to principled quarrels. They do not divide people and therefore cannot be harnessed to the cart of politicking games. [passage omitted]

Slovenes' opinion on and feelings for Serbs are by no means expressed by the article on the trains of nationalism, which created a justifiable reaction. A much more convincing reflection of that relation are the idea and practice of the train of brotherhood and unity [refers to the practice of visits to Serbia by groups of Slovenes thereby marking the event during the war when Slovene families were ordered by Germans to vacate their houses and sent to Serbia where they were accepted by local families] that was brought from the past by a historical remembrance and turned into living cultural, economic, and political human links that connect the peoples from the two republics more than anything else does. [passage omitted] However, none of this alleviates the burden of contemplations about the reasons that Slovenes and Serbs have that feeling of not always being well understood in Yugoslavia. That should by no means be attributed only to being overly sensitive. Just as we will have to think about why others see us so one-sidedly and what it is in our behavior, attitudes, and views that leads to misunderstanding, the others will also have to think about why it is abnormal, or nowadays even nationalistic when a Slovene speaks his mother tongue in Belgrade or even at a writers' congress in Slovene Maribor, why there are few Slovene programs on Belgrade or other television stations, why such misunderstanding about our concern about our minority at the other side of the border, about our culture, about our advocacy of common Slovene cultural sphere, about our views in the assembly and elsewhere, as well as our advocacy of right to be able to independently decide on our income. [passage omitted]

That which is controversial, which distorts our relations, ruins our unity, and leads to subordination should be the subject of a democratic and tolerant debate. There is an opportunity now in the SAWP and delegate assemblies on the occasion of planned constitutional amendments. The governing principle should be that the value of proposals and stands should be assessed according to the extent that those proposals and stands are reasonable and suitable, and not according to the republic or province the author of the proposal comes from.

If we act like that, it will be very easy to establish who is to blame for the quarrel between Serbs and Slovenes, for a quarrel of any of our peoples, and for creatinmg the atmosphere of a permanent and comprehensive national endangerment in Yugoslavia, for that is the war to break down Yugoslavia as an independent, self-managing, and federal socialist community that we -- Serbs and Slovenes together with other peoples and nationalities -- wish to strengthen upon constitutional principles.